

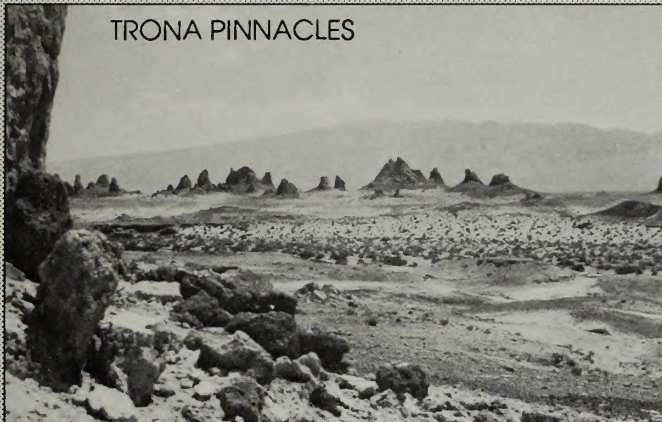


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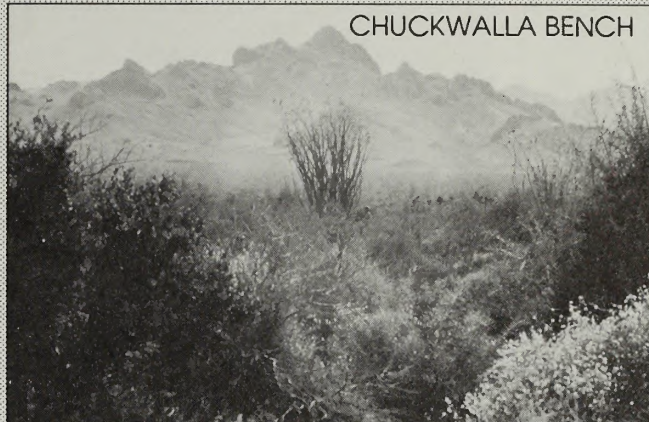
AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

U.S. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT — CALIFORNIA

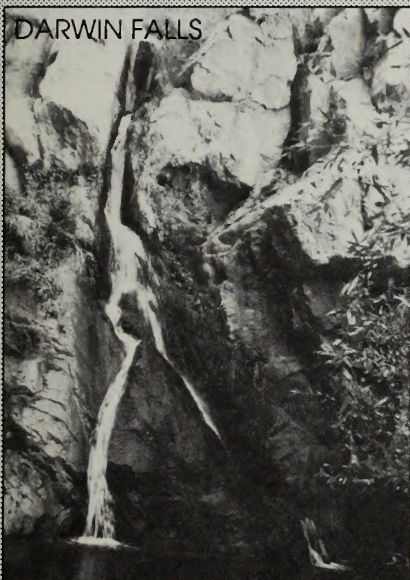
TRONA PINNACLES



CHUCKWALLA BENCH

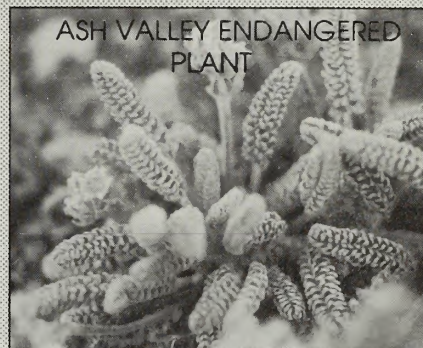


DARWIN FALLS



The U.S. Bureau of Land Management's California Office protects and manages 105 public land areas which have the distinction of being designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. Covering about 919,000 acres and referred to by their initials ACECs (ay-see-ee-seez), these areas stretch from the North Coast, east into Nevada, and south to the very tip of California. These areas contain some very unusual features that are, sometimes, one of a kind in the world.

ASH VALLEY ENDANGERED PLANT



SODA SPRINGS



KIT FOX



GEORGE N. JARVITH
JULY THE 1852
from WIS

HIGH ROCK
CANYON WRITING



CACHE CREEK

COACHELLA FRINGED TOED LIZARD



ACEC - A BLM SPECIALTY

What Makes an ACEC Special?

Area of Critical Environmental Concern, or ACEC, is a special designation created by Congress in the 1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act. That law directed the Secretary of the Interior and the BLM to designate as ACECs:

"...areas within the public lands where special management attention is required...to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards."

ACECs contain a wide variety of these special features. Each ACEC is unique and helps make up a mosaic of unusual resource values characteristic of the tremendous natural and cultural diversity found in California.

How Do ACECs Become ACECs?

The law also states that identification of ACECs will be given priority in public land inventories and that designations will be made through the BLM's established land use planning system. This enables the public to directly participate in recommending which areas are nominated, studied, and selected for ACEC designation and management.

Making ACEC designation part of the BLM's multiple use planning process also ensures that ACECs are carefully analyzed in the context of other resource needs and demands within the area.

In this way, special values within a proposed ACEC can be considered as part of the total resource plan in conjunction with recreation use, mining, timber harvesting, livestock grazing, and other activities that Congress has directed will be part of the multiple use mix on the public lands.

RAINBOW BASIN



WHITE MOUNTAIN CITY ROCK OVEN

What Does Being an ACEC Mean?

Congress clearly stated that identification and designation of a public land area as an ACEC "...shall not, of itself, change or prevent change of the management or use of public lands."

This means that other activities can be allowed in ACECs as long as they do not damage or destroy the special values identified. BLM determines which uses are compatible through the development of an individual management plan for each ACEC. This site-specific plan sets out how BLM will manage the area to protect the special values identified and what other uses are compatible with that management priority. This plan serves as BLM's long-term management prescription for the area.

An ACEC designation is more than a recognition program; it is a management commitment that BLM takes very seriously.

A CALIFORNIA SAMPLER

Northern California Coast Range Preserve

Imagine sitting in the shade of a 200-foot virgin Douglas fir that could be 200 to 400 years old. The day could be sunny and surprisingly hot or very cold and shrouded by a wet winter fog. Birds are twittering; if you're quiet and patient enough, you might glimpse a mink, a raccoon, a fox, a deer, a bear, or even a bobcat.

The scene described is a typical one in the Northern California Coast Range Preserve, a 3,695-acre ACEC in Mendocino County near Branscomb.

BLM has been providing this area protective management for more than 25 years in cooperation with the Nature Conservancy, a non-profit group that owns the adjoining 3,400 acres of private land. This part of the Preserve is currently managed by the University of California at Berkeley under an agreement with the Conservancy.

The Preserve was established to ensure the continuation of a relatively undisturbed natural ecosystem, including old growth (200-400 years old) Douglas fir and redwoods, 10 different hardwood tree species, including the California black oak and Pacific dogwood, as well as more than 20 species of shrubs, including the California honeysuckle and the chaparral broom.

The Preserve has the distinction of being one of only a few sites in the United States designated by the United Nations as a Man in the Biosphere Reserve. It is also a BLM Research Natural Area and a National Natural Landmark.

The ACEC is managed under a cooperative agreement signed by BLM and the Nature Conservancy in 1982. That agreement spells out the overriding management goal: "...protect the natural biological systems found there and to maintain such systems as free of human disturbance as possible." The agreement outlines compatible uses (such as authorized specimen collecting, day use hiking, and road maintenance) and incompatible uses (such as timber harvest and livestock grazing).



NORTH COAST RANGE PRESERVE

SPOTTED OWL



DAN BROWN, NATURESTOC PHOTOS

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High Rock Canyon

One of the most scenic ACECs managed by BLM-California, High Rock Canyon, actually lies in northwestern Nevada. The Canyon, covering 12,877 acres in Washoe County, is part of about 1.5 million acres of Nevada managed by BLM-California due to geography and history.

On the outer fringe of the Great Basin ecosystem, the Canyon developed geologically to create great topographic diversity, characterized by steep canyons, buttes, plateaus, and numerous peaks.

This highly eroded landscape provides exceptional scenic values. A wide variety of outstanding recreational opportunities exist, including hiking, camping, nature study, and rock climbing.

HIGH ROCK CANYON



The area also is in a relatively natural condition. These factors, plus its large size, qualified it for wilderness study. A recommendation on the area's wilderness suitability is scheduled to be considered by the Secretary of the Interior and Congress in the near future.

BLM has also conducted extensive studies on the area's wildlife values and has found it provides habitat for a number of raptors, including the golden eagle. BLM's management prescription for the area also calls for keeping wild horse populations at manageable levels, as well as reintroducing the bighorn sheep to its traditional habitat in the Canyon.

The historic Lassen-Applegate Trail bisects the Canyon. A heavily used pioneer wagon road during the 1800s, the Lassen-Applegate is being studied as a possible National Historic Trail.

Point Sal

Out on a rocky point jutting into the Pacific Ocean west of Santa Maria in Santa Barbara County is the BLM's Point Sal ACEC. Covering some 77 acres of public land, the area is being proposed as part of the Nipomo Dunes National Seashore.

Residents at Point Sal include the threatened and endangered brown pelican, the California least tern, and the southern sea otter. The endangered California gray whale passes close by the point on its migrations and the American peregrine falcon, also an endangered species, inhabits the area.

Native Americans, who occupied the site prior to European contact, left behind cultural artifacts that may provide important clues to the area's early development. Radiocarbon dating show occupancy from 250 to 4,800 years ago. These archeological sites will likely be added to the National Register of Historic Places.

This site, of national significance, is being threatened, not by man, but by natural erosion from the ocean. BLM, working with archeologists from the University of California at Santa Barbara, has been studying the area and significant data have been recovered.

Visitor use, drawn by the area's high scenic values, is relatively high for such a remote location, reaching upwards of 5,000 visitor hours each year. The area has been closed to off-road vehicles to preserve its fragile resources, yet access by hikers is allowed.

POINT SAL



Piute Creek

In eastern San Bernardino County, near Needles, is the 4,320-acre Piute Creek ACEC. Designated in 1980 as one of 75 ACECs established through the California Desert Plan mandated by Congress, Piute Creek contains an unusual mixture of wildlife, cultural, and recreation values.

Piute Creek and the nearby Piute Spring, in the far eastern Mojave Desert near the Colorado River, are together one of the Desert's few year-round water sources. This proximity to water in the arid desert provides critical streamside habitat for a number of plants and animals.

Water also drew man, and consequently the ACEC contains prehistoric and historic artifacts. Numerous petroglyphs or rock art created by prehistoric Native Americans are found throughout the area and tell a story that modern man has yet to interpret or understand.

The area also encompasses Fort Piute, built in the 1860s, which was an outpost on the Mojave or Old Government Road. The road, most of it still recognizable, has been proposed as a National Historic Trail.

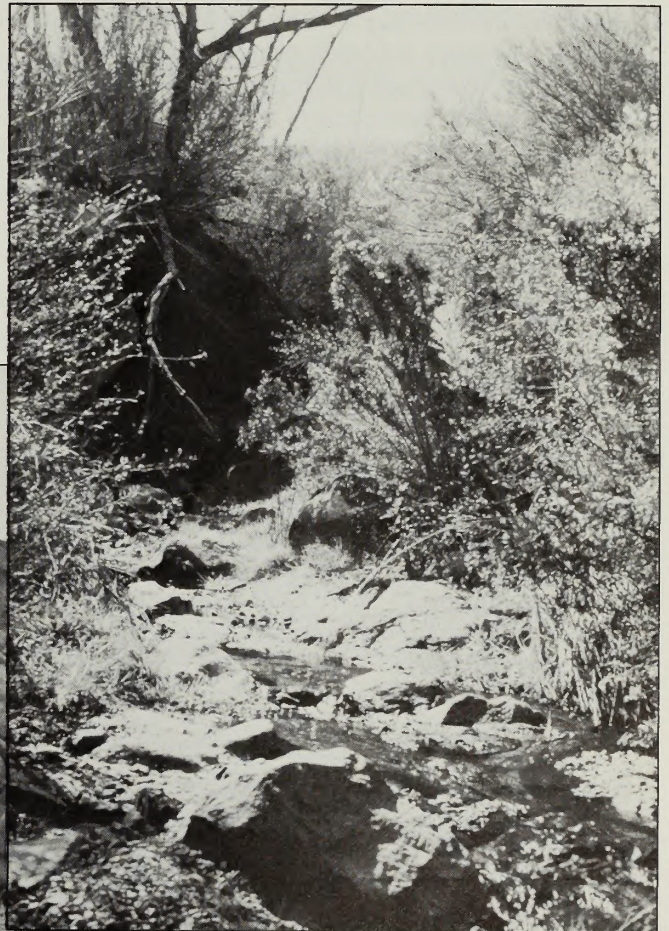
These special features combine to make the area highly attractive for recreation use. Managing this demand, and ensuring protection of the cultural and wildlife values, are important priorities for BLM.

Work to stabilize the outpost ruins was completed in 1984 and BLM is developing a photographic record of the area's many petroglyphs. Installation of an information kiosk and an educational brochure are planned.

To protect the streamside habitat, camping and livestock grazing are carefully controlled. Water is now being piped from the creek downstream for authorized livestock.

BLM has increased desert ranger patrols during key use periods to reduce vandalism and theft. In addition, as part of its public education outreach efforts, BLM rangers have recently been holding a series of campfire talks to help visitors understand the area's sensitivity and special values.

REMNANTS OF FORT PIUTE CORRAL



PIUTE CREEK

Desert Tortoise Natural Area

California's official state reptile is found in high concentrations in this area, near California City in eastern Kern County. BLM's main ACEC objectives in the Desert Tortoise Natural Area (DTNA) are to acquire private inholdings and exclude incompatible uses, ensuring the desert tortoise a sanctuary in this 24,000-acre area.

Currently, however, a respiratory disease and predation by ravens are contributing to the population decline in the area. BLM's research into these problems led to the recent emergency listing of the species as endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

As scientists seek to explain and control the disease, BLM has initiated a raven control program in hopes of helping reduce losses in the DTNA and other important habitats in the Desert.

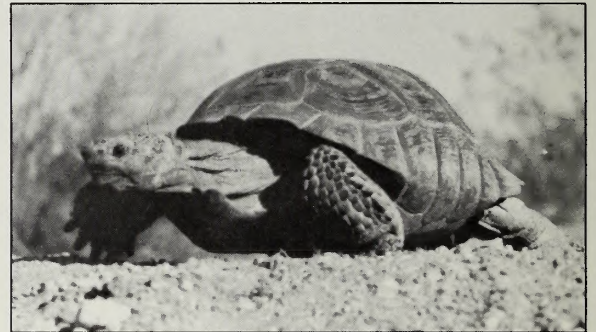
Meanwhile, the acquisitions are continuing. With support from the Defenders of Wildlife, the Nature Conservancy, and other groups, some \$1.5 million has been appropriated for acquisitions totalling 7,500 acres in the area. Another 1,800 acres are already in the acquisition process. The total Federal acquisitions identified to complete the natural area involves about 190 parcels totalling 5,700 acres. More large acquisitions are planned for future years.

A full-time BLM ranger now patrols the area. This ranger has played an increasingly important role in providing visitor information and assuring resource abuse does not occur. In addition, the Bureau is working out specific guidelines for sheep grazers who use the adjacent areas.

With the help of volunteers, interpretive facilities are being installed to help the public understand this interesting creature and its need for protected areas. Other cooperative funding and volunteer efforts are underway to acquire additional habitat, conduct needed research, and provide public education opportunities.

Such investments in the future of the desert tortoise are recognized not only by BLM but by all users of the California Desert as a beneficial multiple use. These objectives for ensuring the survival of the tortoise are shared by the public, organizations, and agencies throughout the region.

DESERT TORTOISE



YOUNGSTERS LEARN ABOUT THE TORTOISE



BLM-California ACECs

(For location, please refer to numbers on map on back cover)

NO.	NAME	COUNTY	FEDERAL ACRES	SPECIAL VALUES
1	Shasta River Salmon Spawn	Siskiyou	127	This 3.5-mile stretch of river includes spawning habitat for the Chinook salmon.
2	Red Mountain	Mendocino	6,957	The site supports several species of plants and soils found in only a few places in the western U.S.
3	Northern California Coast Range Preserve	Mendocino	3,695	The preserve is a complex of undisturbed coastal streams and terrain supporting significant stands of old growth Douglas fir, natural spawning salmon, and steelhead.
4	Indian Valley Brodia	Lake	40	This area supports significant stands of the Indian Valley brodia plant and represents the entire distribution of this species.
5	Northern California Chaparral	Lake	11,206	The site includes significant biological diversity for scientific study of a large natural chaparral community.
6	Cache Creek Corridor	Colusa/Yolo	8,204	The area, a major raptor nesting and roosting site for many species including the bald eagle, also supports a significant population of tule elk. Other values include cultural and geologic features.
7	Cedar Roughs	Napa	5,597	The area is managed for the educational and scientific values of a sargent cypress stand, possibly the largest of its kind.
8	Ash Valley	Lassen	1,121	Six sensitive plant species are found in this valley.
9	High Rock Canyon	Washoe, Nevada State	12,877	The Canyon includes the Lassen Applegate trail, archeological values, significant raptor nests, geologic features, a riparian zone, and high scenic values.
10	Ione Tertiary Oxisol Soil	Amador	90	The area contains unique soils usually found only in tropical areas of the world.
11	Ione Manzanita	Amador	120	A rare and endangered species of manzanita shrub is found here.
12	Red Hills	Tuolumne	4,500	Red Hills contains five sensitive plant species and several unique soils.
13	El Dorado Manzanita	Tuolumne	80	A rare species of manzanita shrub is found in this area.
14	Travertine Hot Springs	Mono	160	The area has extremely unusual rock formations.
15	Fish Slough	Inyo	32,352	An unusual aquifer containing a lush riparian zone in the Benton-Owens Valley region, Fish Slough supports several unique species of flora and fauna, including the endangered Owens pupfish.
16	Limestone Salamander	Mariposa	1,600	The area is critical habitat for this rare amphibian.
17	Moreno Paleontological	Fresno	11,413	The Moreno shale formation contains significant fossil resources.
18	Panoche-Coalinga	Fresno	31,717	The area provides significant habitat for the protected San Joaquin kit fox and blunt-nosed leopard lizard.
19	Clear Creek Serpentine	San Benito	30,000	The complex resources include the threatened San Benito evening primrose, hobby gem and minerals, unique soil groupings, and a natural asbestos hazard.
20	Blue Ridge	Tulare	3,268	The area provides critical roosting habitat for the California condor.
21	Goose Lake	Kern	40	Goose Lake, one of the few natural alkali sinks within the Central Valley, is habitat for many shore birds and raptors. It also contains significant cultural sites.

NO.	NAME	COUNTY	FEDERAL ACRES	SPECIAL VALUES
22	Elkhorn Plain	San Luis Obispo	9,190	The Elkhorn Plain is a highly significant habitat for the protected San Joaquin kit fox, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, California condor, and giant kangaroo rat.
23	Soda Lake	San Luis Obispo	2,960	Soda Lake is one of the largest remaining natural alkali wetlands in lower California, and supports abundant flora and fauna.
24	Point Sal	Santa Barbara	77	The point contains several protected plants and animals, significant cultural resources, and geologically significant rock formations.
25	White Mountain City	Inyo	640	The area contains a prehistoric village site with petroglyphs, a rock shelter, and prehistoric values.
26	Big/Little Sand Springs	Inyo	450	These springs provide the only natural water in northern Death Valley and support a variety of migratory birds, bighorn sheep, and one of only two known sites of the rare Sodaville milk-vetch plant.
27	Eureka Valley Dunes	Inyo	5,274	Established to protect the endangered Eureka Dunes primrose flower and Eureka Valley dune grass, plus unique insects.
28	Saline Valley	Inyo	7,602	Contains significant wildlife habitat based on a salt grass meadow not commonly found in the desert. Also contains prehistoric/historic village sites and a turn of the century borax operation.
29	Cerro Gordo	Inyo	9,990	Contains a unique grouping of plant species and extensive evidence of aboriginal occupation and mining remnants.
30	Warm Sulfur Springs	Inyo	290	The springs, a perennial water source, support a variety of wildlife habitat in the Panamint Valley.
31	Darwin Falls	Inyo	2,680	The area contains one of the few perennial waterfalls in the desert and extensive riparian habitat.
32	Rose Spring	Inyo	902	Established to protect important prehistoric human artifacts.
33	Fossil Falls	Inyo	1,547	The area is protected for its unusually high concentration of prehistoric human sites, some dating back 5,000 years.
34	Sand Canyon	Kern	2,338	Exceptionally diverse flora and fauna are found there.
35	Great Falls Basin	Inyo	9,723	The area is habitat for the rare Inyo brown towhee.
36	Short Canyon	Kern	600	The canyon drainage has no fewer than 292 plant species in 55 plant families.
37	Jawbone/Butterbret	Kern	155,435	The area possesses a wide variety of reptiles and birds as well as archaeological resources.
38	Last Chance Canyon	Kern	5,914	The area contains extensive archaeological resources.
39	Desert Tortoise Natural Area	Kern	23,909	A significant population of the endangered desert tortoise, California's official reptile, inhabits the area.
40	Western Rand Mountains	Kern	16,400	This area contains extensive cultural sites and is a major wildlife habitat for the desert tortoise.
41	Surprise Canyon	Inyo	13,168	The canyon, with outstanding scenic vistas and wildlife habitat for bighorn sheep, also includes prehistoric sites and unique vegetation.
42	Trona Pinnacles	San Bernardino	6,360	One of the most outstanding examples of tufa (calcium carbonate) deposits in the nation, the area is highly scenic.
43	Christmas Canyon	San Bernardino	7,560	The canyon includes significant prehistoric values.

NO.	NAME	COUNTY	FEDERAL ACRES	SPECIAL VALUES
44	Bedrock Spring	San Bernardino	784	The area contains prehistoric cultural resources, including villages, petroglyphs, and milling sites.
45	Squaw Spring	San Bernardino	661	The springs contain extensive cultural resources, including villages, petroglyphs, and milling sites.
46	Steam Well	San Bernardino	40	Steam Well encompasses prehistoric human values.
47	Greenwater Canyon	Inyo	3,067	The Greenwater Canyon contains many prehistoric sites, petroglyphs, and has Native American religious significance.
48	Grimshaw Lake	San Bernardino	960	Possessing an unusual aquatic habitat, the area is home to several sensitive fish species and more than 200 species of birds.
49	Amargosa Canyon	San Bernardino	9,299	The area contains aquatic habitat and vegetation, hosting the sensitive Amargosa River pupfish, Amargosa vole, speckled dace, and providing shelter to more than 200 species of birds.
50	Denning Spring	San Bernardino	416	The site includes historic occupation sites.
51	Salt Creek (Dumont)	San Bernardino	2,109	The area provides critical habitat for the California black rail, desert pupfish, and the Yuma clapper rail.
52	Kingston Range	Inyo	14,452	The rugged Kingstons form a prominent regional landmark with outstanding scenic values and distinctive flora and fauna, including white fir, pinyon juniper woodlands, and bighorn sheep.
53	Halloran Wash	San Bernardino	1,862	The area contains a variety of prehistoric cultural values.
54	Mesquite Lake	San Bernardino	7,251	The area contains important prehistoric human occupation sites.
55	Clark Mountain	San Bernardino	23,400	The mountain is a scenic natural landmark, rich in flora and fauna, including the largest stand of white fir in the California Desert. It contains many historic and prehistoric sites.
56	Dinosaur Trackway	San Bernardino	590	The area provides protection of rare fossil dinosaur tracks.
57	New York Mountains	San Bernardino	62,720	Extensively used by universities for research, this scenic area has diverse groupings of vegetation as well as bighorn sheep.
58	Dead Mountains	San Bernardino	21,853	The area represents particular religious and cultural significance to several Native American groups.
59	Camp Rock Spring	San Bernardino	663	The area has significant prehistoric and historic features, including a variety of aboriginal and modern cultural remains.
60	Piute Creek	San Bernardino	4,320	Ft. Piute contains Piute Spring and Piute Creek, one of the desert's few perennial watercourses, making the area rich in natural and cultural values.
61	Fort Soda/Mojave Chub	San Bernardino	6,770	Fort Soda, on the ancient shoreline of Lake Mojave, has several salt marshes supporting the Mojave chub and Saratoga Spring pupfish. The area, containing the Old Government Road and a portion of the Old Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad, has other cultural artifacts indicating human habitation for at least 9,000 years.
62	Cronese Basin	San Bernardino	7,760	The area contains high densities of archeological sites.
63	Afton Canyon	San Bernardino	4,904	Highly scenic, the canyon is one of the two places the Mojave River surfaces and sustains extensive riparian habitat for raptors and bighorn sheep.

NO.	NAME	COUNTY	FEDERAL ACRES	SPECIAL VALUES
64	Calico Early Man Site	San Bernardino	930	The area contains evidence of ancient human occupation.
65	Rainbow Basin/Owl Canyon	San Bernardino	2,158	The area is set aside to protect unique geologic and fossil values, including spectacular rock structures and fossilized camel tracks.
66	Harper Dry Lake	San Bernardino	480	The area contains a quality marsh habitat for birds, including two endangered species — the Yuma clapper rail and bald eagle.
67	Camp Irwin	San Bernardino	2,020	The area contains a dense groupings of well preserved prehistoric cultural features.
68	Barstow Woolly Sunflower	San Bernardino	320	This site provides protection for the <i>Eriophyllum mohavense</i> (woolly sunflower), under consideration for listing as a threatened species.
69	Kramer Hills	San Bernardino	960	The area was used in prehistoric times for gathering materials and manufacturing stone tools.
70	Mojave Fishhook Cactus	San Bernardino	640	The extremely rare yellow-spined form of the <i>Sclerocactus</i> is found in this area.
71	Black Mountain	San Bernardino	5,304	The cultural values include cairns and trail shrines used by Native American groups.
72	Upper Johnson Valley Yucca Rings	San Bernardino	310	The valley has unusual groupings of the ancient Mojave yucca.
73	Mesquite Hills	San Bernardino	5,640	The area contains a series of archaeological sites including temporary camps, geoglyphs, and petroglyphs.
74	Marble Mountains Fossil Bed	San Bernardino	289	The area contains extensive fossil resources.
75	Whipple Mountains	San Bernardino	3,431	The area contains a large series of sensitive cultural resources.
76	Mopah Spring	San Bernardino	1,320	The area has outstanding scenic qualities and cultural resource values, including aboriginal occupancy sites.
77	Patton's Iron Mountain Divisional Camp	San Bernardino	3,606	The area is the site of General George Patton's WW II US Army training camp.
78	Dale Lake	San Bernardino	2,380	The area has significant cultural values because of the relative dependence of aboriginal occupants upon the lake.
79	Soggy Dry Lake	San Bernardino	278	The site includes unusual plant groupings of creosote bush rings, which may be the world's oldest living plant.
80	Juniper Flats	San Bernardino	3,107	The area contains extremely diverse and dense concentrations of cultural resource values.
81	Whitewater Canyon	Riverside	12,785	Desert, coastal, and mountain influences combine to allow great flora and fauna diversity. This area also contains Native American sites and values.
82	Big Morongo Canyon	San Bernardino- Riverside	3,705	The canyon is a desert oasis with perennial water flowing over 3 miles, supporting extensive riparian vegetation. At least 235 species of birds have been observed.
83	Edom Hill/Willow Hole	Riverside	1,760	The area provides habitat for the Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard and the Least Bell's Vireo.
84	Alligator Rock	Riverside	7,684	The area is set aside because of significant cultural resource values.
85	Palen Dry Lake	Riverside	3,386	The area is set aside to protect prehistoric evidence of habitation.

11/89

ADDITIONS

BORROWER'S NAME

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1 Concern

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6-27 Prendus, CA010		6-19-90

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NO.	NAME	COUNTY	FEDERAL ACRES	SPECIAL VALUES
86	Chuckwalla Valley Dune Thicket	Riverside	3,126	Dune thicket protects unusually thick stands of palo verde and desert ironwood, providing exceptional habitat for reptiles, birds, and mammals.
87	Mule Mountains	Riverside	3,886	The area contains a dense collection of prehistoric features.
88	Corn Spring	Riverside	2,690	The spring supports a dense stand of riparian vegetation and associated wildlife. The area also contains many cultural sites.
89	Chuckwalla Bench	Riverside	52,749	The area consists of many bajadas, washes, and desert pavements and supports the best developed Sonoran Desert biotic community in the California Desert ecosystem.
90	Salt Creek Pupfish/Rail	Riverside	4,253	The area has numerous archaeological sites and is one of the largest riparian vegetation zones in the California Desert.
91	San Sebastian Marsh/ San Felipe Creek	Imperial	6,337	The resource complex, a historic water source and home to the desert pupfish and San Sebastian leopard frog, also contains extensive Native American sites and outstanding scenic quality.
92	Singer Geoglyphs	Imperial	1,253	The area contains significant geoglyphs (large images etched into the desert) and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
93	Indian Pass	Imperial	1,920	The pass contains prehistoric trails and petroglyphs.
94	Lake Cahuilla 2	Imperial	1,214	The area protects two extensive aboriginal habitation sites.
95	Lake Cahuilla 3	Imperial	2,554	The area is a complex of prehistoric sites along the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla.
96	Lake Cahuilla 5	Imperial	5,412	Numerous prehistoric artifacts are found in the area.
97	Lake Cahuilla 6	Imperial	4,483	The area was established to protect cultural resources, including extensive prehistoric campsites.
98	Southern East Mesa Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard	Imperial	40,712	The mesa provides optimal habitat for the flat-tailed horned lizard and contains extensive prehistoric occupation sites.
99	Plank Road	Imperial	129	The area contains a short portion of a historic 6.5-mile wood road running through Algodones dunes.
100	Pilot Knob	Imperial	685	A significant geographic feature along the Mexico-U.S. border, the area also contains prehistoric geoglyphs as well as other Native American ceremonial sites.
101	West Mesa	Imperial	17,400	The area has an extremely high population of flat-tailed horned lizards. Also present are cultural resources and important plant species.
102	Coyote Mountains Fossil Site	Imperial	640	The area contains extensive fossil resources.
103	Table Mountain	San Diego	3,960	Table Mountain, with its milling, tool-making and villages sites, shows evidence of prolonged prehistoric occupation.
104	In-ko-pah Mountains	San Diego	17,060	The area has extensive cultural values and a significant population of the Peninsular bighorn sheep, a protected species.
105	Yuha Basin	Imperial	64,462	The basin contains a variety of cultural resource values and the optimal range of the flat-tailed horned lizard.
BLM-California Total ACECs		105 areas	919,472 acres	



Bureau
of
Land Management

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

